The Jewish minorities of the European countries have created a central organization in Paris for the protection of their interests—the Committee of Jewish Delegations, known since 1927 as the Council for the Rights of Jewish Minorities. In April 1929 it addressed a comprehensive memorandum to the Council of the League of Nations setting forth the deficiencies in the protection of their interests in various States. At regular intervals the Committee meets with representatives of other non-Jewish minorities in a Minority Congress. They met in Vienna in June 1932; the Jews did not, however, take part in the Congress at Berne in 1933, because freedom of speech was not guaranteed to them with regard to the Jewish question in Germany. The Geneva Congress of August 1929 demanded that the League of Nations should create an institute for minority problems similar to the International Labour Office.

(5) THE PROBLEM OF NATIONALITIES m SOVIET RUSSIA

Soviet Russia, which took no part in the Peace Treaty of Versailles, introduced independently a far-reaching system of national autonomy. The various nationalities, of which the Jews are regarded as one, were granted freedom in respect of language and education, and further, the ad-

ministrative divisions of the country were made to coincide with national divisions, each nationality being granted administrative and political autonomy within its territory. This arrangement hardly affects the Jews, because they nowhere form a majority in any large district. But in 1926 the principle was put into effect in the district of Kalinindorf (Southern Dfaaine), where, in a total of 25,000 inhabitants, the Jews formed 75 per cent; Yiddish was recognized as the official language of the district, and the Jews form a majority in its administration. Another Jewish district of a similar kind was formed in 1929 in New-Zlatopol in the